

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII No. 5837.

一月四日二十八年一千一百一十英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

四月一

PRICE, \$2 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: — R. ALGAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 16 & 16a, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE: — GALLIEN & FRANCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK: — ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: — GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO: — American Posts generally: — BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.: — SAYLE & Co., Singapore. O. HEINEMAN & Co., Manila.

CHINA: — MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Seaview, CAMPBELL & CO., AMORY, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

POSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " 4% "

" 12 " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which

may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$6,000,000 Dollars

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman: — H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman: — Wm. REINERS, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. M. E. SASSON, Esq.

H. F. R. JOHNSON, O. VINCENT SMITH,

A. P. McEVEN, Esq. Esq.

F. D. SASCON, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong: — THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai: — EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

London BANKERS: — London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate

of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily

balance.

For Fixed Deposits: —

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BANKS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,

and every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the

chief Commercial places in Europe, India,

Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPTEUR D'ESCOMPTÉ DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL

CONVENTION of 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE: — 14, Rue Berger,

PARIS.

AGENCES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BONNAT, HONGKONG,

LYON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY,

NANTER, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,

MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,

Messrs O. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed

Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on

application, grants Drafts and Credits on

all parts of the World, and transacts every

Description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 3, 1882.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

M. FREDERICK DEBLIS-BUSH

is Admitted a PARTNER in our

Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE

H. WHEELER is authorized to sign our

Name.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st January, 1882.

NOTICE

MESSRS DEBLIS-BUSH have appointed

SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their

Goods by MESSRS KYNOON & Co., of

WITTON, near PRESTON.

MEYER & Co.

London, August 11, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MESSRS W. & J. LOCKETT'S Collec-

ted BRANDS, THEREAFTER EX-

TRADED PALE ALE, and FINDLATER'S ***

DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.

FINE OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

4 lbs.

SILLERY MOUSSEAU (VIN DE

CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1

dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1882.

NOTICE

WE have been appointed Agents for the

mitsu BUSSAN KAISHA,

of Tokio, at Tsim Pow.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE ENGLISH,

AMERICAN AND CANTON MADE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO,

&c., &c., &c.

comprising:

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT-WOOD DRAWING-

ROOM SUITE, PERSIAN PATTERN-COVERED;

FINE COTTAGE PIANO, by SCHWANKE;

BLACKWOOD PIANO, STOOL, BLACKWOOD

CARVED TABLE, HANDSOME CHINA MINI-

CARTS, ENGLISH-MADE MARQUETRY MO-

RECOV-COVERED DINING-ROOM SUITE, EX-

CEPTIONAL DINING-ROOM SUITE, TEAK-

PLATE GLASS, CHOCOLATE WINE, &c.,

PAINTINGS, AMERICAN-MADE WALNUT-WOOD BEDSTEAD SPRUNG

MATTRESS, AMERICAN-MADE WALNUT-WOOD

BEDSTEAD, IRON BEDSTEAD, BLACKWOOD

WARDROBE, ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the

sale, and the Furniture will be on view on

Wednesday next.

TERMS.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 20, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.

comprising:

BERLIN-MADE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, YEL-

LOW GROUND: BLACKWOOD TABLE, BLACK-

WOOD BOOK CASE, CARD TABLE, NINGPO IN-

LAD TABLES, WHATNOT, MIRRORS, CHRO-

MOS, OIL PAINTINGS, CLOCK, CARPETS, RUGS,

CURTAINS.

A FINE FRENCH COTTAGE PIANO, by

PELLET; CANTERBURY MUSIC DESK, ETC.

BERLIN-MADE OAK-CARVED TELESCOPE

DINING-TABLE, WITH EXTRA LEAVES, DIVO-

DIT, DIVO-CARVED OAK DINING CHAIRS, DIVO-

DIT, OAK-CARVED SIDEBOARD, SILVER

CUPBOARD, PLATED GLASS and CROCKERY

WARE, and CUTLERY, FENDERs and FIRE

IRONS, &c., &c.

BERLIN-MADE ACACIA WOOD BEDSTEAD

and SPRING MATTERS, IRON BEDSTEAD

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND
NEW AND SEASONABLE
GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.

METZ FRUIT.

ASSORTED COSAQUES.

CALLARD & BOWERS' CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

Rose's LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

EX STEAMER "Glenfinnan."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TEYSSEUR'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILBERTS.

COCAOTINA.

Van Houten's COCOA.

Liberia & Co.'s COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNSLY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

FAVE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE—MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEDDICK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE

SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, "

Ires. GRAVES, "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1 & 2 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BEGUET DUCOURT & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BORKE'S & ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Fresh ROLL BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Bacon & CAVALIER.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH & APRICOT BUTTER.

Picnic OX-TONGUES.

Family PIC-PONK in legs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 1lb cans.

Best Island SALMON in 1lb cans.

Cutting's Desert FRUITS in 1lb cans.

Assorted canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCemeAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frame.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA RACKER.

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BISCUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

ORNAMENTAL BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED CIGARS.

First New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 & 10 cent Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGO 25 cents p. lb.

REMPHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, January 25, 1882.

Mails.



Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.Under the Patronage of H. E. the
ADMINISTRATOR and H. E. GENERAL
DONOVAN.THE ITALIAN OPERA
COMPANY.

SECOND SERIES.

FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
THIS EVENING,

the 1st April,

LUCREZIA BORGIA,

THE GRAND OPERA BY DONIZETTI.

Price of Admission:

Dress Circle, 83

Stalls, 32

Back Seats, 31

Tickets can be obtained of Messrs KELLY & WALSH, and at the Doors on the Night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.; Performance to commence at 9 p.m., sharp.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

O WING to the Company's unprecedented
SUBSCRIPTION OPERAS

has been arranged. The series will include—

"LUCREZIA BORGIA."

"SAFFO."

"IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA."

"LE LISIR D'AMORE."

"POLUTO."

"FAUST."

The Subscription List is now open at

Messrs KELLY & WALSH.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 24, 1882.

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NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISH, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS; MARSEILLE, TRIESTE, HAMBURG; NEW YORK, and BOSTON.

It contains from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 52 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to Geo. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail steamer leaves.

Turns of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

To-day's Advertisements.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

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Turns of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

ARRIVALS.

April 1, Esmeralda, British steamer, 395 ft. T. Talbot, Manila March 29, General Rossell & Co.

April 1, Shen-zi, Chinese gunboat, from a cruise.

DEPARTURES.

April 1, Sepulchre, for Shanghai.

1, H. M. Zephyr, for Canton.

1, Paladin, for Saigon.

1, Orient, for Singapore and Penang.

1, Orestes, for Amoy and Shanghai.

Cleared.

Baikal, for Shanghai.

Chinkiang, for Shanghai.

Carnarvonshire, for Saigon.

Canton, for Manila.

Breconshire, for Yokohama.

Carl Wilhelm, for Saigon.

Actis, for Hoilow, &c.

Folien, for Coast Ports.

China, for Swatow.

China, for Amoy and Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per Sophie, for Shanghai.

charged, but was ordered to enter into his own personal recognizance of \$26 to appear if called on, after Inspector Lindsay had stated that he had no further evidence to produce against him. The Inspector expressed the opinion that the cooie was not aware of the contents of the chits, and also that he had done all in his power to discover the man who, he said, had given him the chits, but had failed to find him.

As it stands, Reuter's puzzle concerning the closure appears to defy solution, as the rules were introduced by the Government, and were to be made a Cabinet Question. The amendment referred to must have come from the Opposition, and been condemnatory of the closure. The only rational meaning of Reuter's message seems to us to be—The House of Commons, by 318 votes against 278, has negatived the amendment, condemning the two-third-majority closure.

Owing to the energy and activity of the Police, five men, the whole of whom are supposed to be concerned in the attack on a sampan in the harbour on the night of the 26th ultimo, have been identified by the wife of the master. From the evidence given by the woman in the Police Court to-day, it will be seen that the robbers acted in the cookest possible manner, and there is no doubt from the way in which they proceeded that the attack had been preconceived. Full details will be found in our Police column.

We are glad to be in a position to announce that the Band of the Buffs will play in the Public Gardens (weather permitting) on Wednesday evening next, (by moonlight), commencing at 8 p.m., under the direction of Bandmaster H. Quinn. The following is the programme:

MARCH, "Cornetts," ... Mervilles.
Overture, "Les Chaperons," ... Auber.
Blanc, "Wanderer," ... Verdi.
VALS, "Les Siranes," ... Verdi.
SELECTION, "La Traviata," ... Verdi.
CHOIR, "The Heavens Are Telling," ... Haydn.
GALOP, "Akrobaten," ... Zoffoff.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

A smart difficulty has arisen in connection with the purchase by Barnum of Jumbo, the elephant which has occupied so prominent a position in the Zoological Gardens. Jumbo belongs to the Anti-emigration Society, and refuses to leave the land of his adoption, grateful no doubt for past favours and looking forward to the many which are still in store for him. When the myrmidons of the ingenious Barnum approach the pachyderm it immediately goes on its knees, and defies them to remove it. The enterprising showman has got over many difficulties, and it is to be supposed he will succeed in removing his recalcitrant purchase; but as yet, he has hopelessly failed.

WHISKY, that potent Scotch liquor, has been praised by many, and earned the hearty denunciations of many more, and now the liquor which Burns described with a good deal more truth than he perhaps intended when he wrote

"Gied by the
The wheel's o' life gae doon hill scrievin'
Wi' ratten gies,

has been by a body of French scientists given to the pigs. It has been often maintained that the internal economy of a pig closely resembles that of the human being, and so these gentlemen wish to test the exact action of alcohol on the organs of digestion, respiration and excretion. Never having seen a pig in liquor, we cannot say whether or not it attains the particular degree of bestiality reached by the human animal, but it would seem that the porker takes the intoxicating liquor in a manner that would rejoice the heart of the most inveterate topor. The results of the experiments will, it is said, be made known in the autumn, at the Hague.

SCHOBLOFF, by his speech which has created so much excitement, has earned at least a fair amount of notoriety even in these days. The Russian papers deny that the dashing General spoke with any authority, and reports are freely current that continental statesmen have applied the term lunatic to the Bayard of the Russian Army. We would rather incline to the opinion that there was more meaning in the madness of the Panalavist General than he has got credit for. Admitting that Schobloff may not have a great deal of political experience, still the records of his service prove that a man who combines such an amount of dash and circumspection, could not have spoken the words he did idly. Russia was hampered and confined to limits she did not at all appreciate in making terms after the Russo-Turkish war, and it may be that smirking under this recollection and wishing to get rid of her Nihilistic troubles she would not object to a war as it might concentrate the patriotic spirit of the nation on one common object. At the time of the last war it was stated with an appearance of truth that this was Russia's object in girding on her armour against Turkey. However this may be, there is not the slightest doubt but what Russia, in her present condition, is a dangerous element in European politics.

This young lady abysm-hund, "Meet me at the grave, love," the cool weather necessitating a change from "meet me at the gate, love."

"Will you tell me," asked an old gentleman of a lady, "what Mrs—'s maiden name was?" "Why her maiden name was to be married, of course," exclaimed the lady.

NOTES ON SANITATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

We last dilated upon crowded streets and crowded houses, and the atmospheric contamination arising therefrom. It is a well understood fact that the presence of waste matter in the streets and houses of a town is a fertile source of disorders. The matter of dirt in the streets has an important sanitary aspect. Among sanitary works, improved roadways are classed with drainage and water-supply (under pressure). Any one who may have noticed the surface of Queen's road, or the Praya, during the rainy weather, has found it covered with a layer of slime. This watery deposit does not alone arise from the gradual disintegration of the metalling, but from a variety of decomposing substances thrown on and trampled into the roadway from day to day. No better medium for retaining and giving off malarial gases could be probably manufactured. In hot and dry weather this mud becomes dust, and is carried about by winds, poisoning the lungs of those who sometimes cannot help inhaling it. But this is not all. The roadway not being made of impervious material, the sub-soil becomes saturated with pollution. This infection of sub-soil is apparently a matter of small import; but, if the operation be continued for years, the consequences become serious. The purity of the surface of our thoroughfares can only be effected by efficient transverse drainage, coupled with solidity of formation. These surfaces should not only be regularly swept, but occasionally scraped after rain.

Relative to the matter of contamination of soil by leakage of our sewers, we believe this to be almost impossible in Hongkong. The section of the local sewers, and the materials of which they are constructed, coupled with their high or rapid fall, preclude any possibility of danger under this head. The only source of danger to be apprehended in connection with our sewers is defective ventilation. Such a thing as the ventilation of drainage pipes attached to private dwellings in Hongkong appears to be unknown. The premises' connections may be trapped; but this is no safeguard, particularly when our sewers become surcharged at high tide during rainy weather. We are of opinion that the Hongkong sewers may be made the media for conveying or carrying away more than they are at present utilised for. But to return to house connections—siphon traps could only partially meet the difficulty of the escape of sewage gas into dwelling houses under the present drainage pipe. We need not say anything on the danger arising from concentrated sewer gas entering into a living apartment. Numerous street openings might mitigate the difficulty; for it is preferable that sewer air should escape into streets rather than into dwellings. This will not, however, check, although it may lessen, the evil as regards the interior of houses. To use the words of Dr. Kenneth McLeod, Health Officer to the Corporation of Calcutta:—"Prevention in this case means flushing." Flushing expedites the transmission of material through the sewers, obviates the retention and judgment of material in the sewers, and minimises decomposition and the generation of putrid effluvia. Water is the means of conveyance, dilution, and scouring. Without water sewers won't work; without enough of water they work imperfectly; the more imperfectly they work, the more and worse the effluvia." Dr. McLeod is further of opinion that flushing should commence at the terminals, that is, in the house drains. To clean the branch water must enter from houses and streets. Abundance of water is also required to keep the traps in good order. The main requirement for Hongkong is, therefore, water—the one sine qua non for improvement in this direction—sanitation. We may have an opportunity for enunciating our views on water-supply.

We have purposely eschewed the question of sewage-disposal. We are of opinion that a large tidal harbour like that of Hongkong is capable of receiving a great deal more of fat, foul liquid matter than at present, with immunity from contamination or any other objectionable hygienic feature. This has simply been made a bug-bean to the denizens of Victoria. Considering how much excrementitious matter would have to be still carried away, under any circumstances, as in the system now in operation, water-closet or privy connections might be conceded to those who could afford the luxury. We see the like matter from the military buildings precipitated into the harbour without ever being known; and if this fact be coupled with the hundred vessels often in the anchorage, the objection almost vanishes. If it is the disposal of the total sewage of the town (from all sources) by the means adverted to, we opine that no one can be qualified to tender an opinion on the subject except those who, with the requisite professional knowledge, possess local knowledge acquired by residence, not the least of which is knowledge of the harbour currents.

Let us suppose that we have laid unnecessary stress upon dirty roads in the opening paragraph of this article, we may inform them that Tyndall found organic matter disseminated in street dust; and that other scientists have even demonstrated the presence of sulphurised hydrogen in the ground underlying a roadway! This reminds us that noxious exhalations of sulphurised hydrogen from gas, may give rise to disagreeable odours frequently attributed to other causes.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wedhouse, Esq.)

Saturday, April 1.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.

This morning Constable McDonald apprehended Pang Shaw at Yau-ma Ti. He was engaged with others gambling in the open air. Sentence of fourteen days imprisonment was imposed. The money and gambling implements found were forfeited.

Si Asam and Wong Achit were sentenced to three months' hard labour as rogues and vagabonds. They were found, under suspicious circumstances, in an unoccupied house in Temple Street, Yau-ma Ti, on the 24th instant.

PERSISTENT MENDICANT.

Lai I-lai was cautioned and discharged on a charge of mendicancy by the Magistrate this morning, but he had already left the Police Quarter, when he removed his annoying practices, with the result that he was again apprehended, and fined \$1, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

STEALING A BLANKET.

Chung Lam, coolie, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. His offence consisted in stealing a blanket belonging to Kwoi Iu, head cook in Head Quarter Hotel. The blanket, along with other articles was put out to air in the parlour there, and the defendant had entered and tried to usurp with the blanket. Several articles had gone missing.

LARCENY OF DOLLARS.

Tam Lai Choi confessed to stealing nine silver dollars, the property of Lai Chau on a sumptuous from a sampan at Ap-ki Chau on the 31st March. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THEFT OF A REGISTERED LETTER.

Arthur Champion, who is charged with stealing a registered letter, containing \$30 belonging to Henry Chapman, both gunners in the Royal Artillery, was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, after the evidence of Alexander Dewar Macastivich was heard, one of the clerks of the Hongkong, and Shanghai Bank, who stated that two ten pound Bank of England notes were cashed at the Bank on the 6th December, which were sent home some two months ago. He had no idea of who cashed the notes. Chapman reserved his defence.

SPENCER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON ANOTHER TWO CHARGES.

Anthony Santos Spencer was to-day committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court on another two charges, attempting to fraudulently obtain goods from Mrs. J. F. Rose and Mr. C. L. Thienven, both in business in the Queen's Road. This makes the total of four, all very serious, charges against Spencer.

In Mrs. Rose's case Ian Alcum, one of the culprits, gave evidence and stated that on the 2nd of March while standing at Lyndhurst Terrace, Spencer handed him a chit, and told the coolie to follow him, and he would show him where to take it. They went to Queen's Road, where Spencer ordered the coolie to take the chit into the shop next door to the Hongkong Hotel, and, if asked who sent him, that the goods were for Yung Kee See. The coolie got umbrellas after presenting the chit, and they both rode off as fast as possible and reported the occurrence to the Police. She could not identify the other two men as being parties in the attack. She recognised a gold ring and a bangle in court as the property of her husband. She was not aware of what instrument her husband, who is at present in Hospital, was cut out by whom. The attackers carried no lights, but they were close enough for her to see them distinctly.

A medical certificate was produced from Dr. Stockwell, which stated that the complainant was suffering from several incised wounds on the head &c., and would not be able to appear until the 8th instant. The Inspector also stated that the prisoner said when the charge was read over to him at the Central Station, that he would like to be at the Central Station, that he would like to be at the Central Station, that he would like to have an interview with Mrs. Rose, as he was sure that he would be forgiven for the offence by that lady.

Thomas Campbell, Acting P.S. said he had been on the look out for Spencer for about a month. On the 17th instant he observed him and another young man in a jeweller's shop opposite the Central Fire Brigade Station. The witness entered the shop, and after watching Spencer for some time to make sure if he was the proper person, he arrested him. On the way to the Station Spencer, in answer to the Sergeant, when told what he was charged with, said he knew nothing about it, but afterwards said that a boy named Franco had told him to do what he had done.

In the case of attempting to obtain goods from Mr. Thienven, Inspector Lindsey said he had no further evidence to produce. Spencer reserved his defence in both cases.

Canton.

Bleak House, 30th March.

The following are the latest items re-

specting the survivors of the Jeannette;

the search for De Long and for Clipp's parties; and the discoveries of three Islands, together with atmospheric and physical observations and other particulars of great interest.

and the first asked witness if he had been looking for him; to which witness answered "No, why should I look for you?" The second then joined in and said: "He is the son of a b—, and at the same time struck a blow at witness. The blow was avoided, both then rushed at witness and he defended himself best as he could until the barman came to his assistance, when they were all three turned into the street." He was again set upon in the street, ran back into the house, and stood at the door. On turning round he saw the first defendant aiming a revolver at him, and directly afterwards fired, while he was about five yards distant; this did not take effect, and witness without moving called out "Don't shoot! If you carry or like that again you will get some body who will give you all the shooting you want!" He had no sooner said this than the second defendant said, "Let us give it to the son of a b— at once," and both made a rush at him; the second tried to strike witness with his fist, and while the witness was defending himself the first defendant fired a second shot right in witness's face, which knocked him down, and after which he remembered nothing.

The defendants at the time of the occurrence did not appear to witness to be drunk, and he was perfectly sober himself, as he had not tasted. He could not explain how they quarrelled with him, as they had only had a few words about the virtual, when witness told them to make their complaint to the captain, as he only fulfilled the captain's orders. The men objected to yams and sweet potatoes, and the captain was of opinion that the objection was a frivolous one. He was not aware that the defendant was in possession of a revolver at any time. He did not know that he had a revolver at all until he saw it.

The case was remanded till Tuesday, the 6th instant.

IMPROPER CONDUCT OF GUN LASCARS.

Been Singh and Sim Singh, the two gun-lascars who were charged with entering Mr. Goulburn's house, No. 225, Queen's Road East, and also with behaving improperly towards Mrs. Goulburn on the 27th ult., were this morning discharged, after the evidence had been read over to Captain Hewitt. The magistrate ordered the master to be reported to the Military Authorities.

(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq.)

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF SILK.

Fung Put and Chan I, widows, were charged, on remand, with unlawful possession of one piece of silk, value \$16, on the 24th instant.

Ma-kwan, accountant in the Kwong Sin Lung shop, 39 Jervois Street, was charged on a charge of mendicancy by the Magistrate this morning, but he had already left the Police Quarter, when he removed his annoying practices, with the result that he was again apprehended, and fined \$1, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

MAKING AND SELLING OF DRUGS.

Ho-tin, Chin-chow, was charged with making and selling opium, and was remanded till Tuesday, the 6th instant.

MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS.

Ho-tin, Chin-chow, was charged with manufacturing opium, and was remanded till Tuesday, the 6th instant.

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MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FRAUD.
At Birmingham Police Court, last week, a remarkable case of conspiracy, involving charges of forging the signatures of Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, several noblemen, and the Lord Chief Justice, was heard before the stipendiary magistrate.

James Gotting, an engineer, Birmingham, was charged with conspiring with Mary Jane Furneaux and obtaining about £6,000 from two manufacturers in the neighbourhood. The prosecutors were Edward Benyon, engineer, Selly Oak, and James Screen, barrister. The former has been defrauded of £6,000, and the latter of £3,000. The female prisoner, with the utmost frankness, represented herself to be Lord Arthur Palham Clinton. She wore short hair like a man, and affected that she had assumed women's clothes in order to hide from the shame and disgrace brought upon her by the notorious Boulen and Park scandal in London some years ago. Her story included the assertion that her estates had, in consequence of the revelations at the trial, been confiscated during Her Majesty's pleasure, and that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and other influential persons were deeply interesting themselves on her behalf in order to get back her property. She impressed Mr Benyon so successfully as to the truth of her representations that he advanced her large sums of money at various dates; and also introduced her to his friend Screen, by whom the advances were continued. To give colour to her story she at various times produced letters purporting to have been written by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and several of the leading members of the English nobility. A document was also produced, signed in the name of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, declaring that the bearer was entitled to receive large sums upon the property of Arthur, Earl Clinton, now "Earl of Llewelyn." This document was dated from "the Court of Common Pleas" at times the prosecutors had been taken to various courts in Liverpool and London where Lord Coleridge was presiding, and the male prisoner, who accompanied him, pretended to have communication with his lordship. Upon another occasion Gotting specially visited London, ostensibly to ascertain if the document referred to was genuine, and returned with the answer that he had shown it to Lord Coleridge, who had certified that it was authentic. The magistrates were informed that the Lord Chief Justice had expressed his willingness to enter the witness box whenever necessary and give evidence as to the forgery of his name.

The inquiries made by the police into these charges of fraud have disclosed some extraordinary revelations and disclosed another remarkable miscarriage of justice. In addition to prosecuting Lord Arthur Clinton, she represented herself as a great heiress, and a daughter of Lady Butler, under the name of Frederick Elliot du Furneaux. To support her pretensions she forged letters in the name of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Lord Coleridge, Mr Justice Denman, and Mr Justice Williams. In her boxes more than 4,000 letters were found, which had been accompanied by cheques, bank notes, or other remittances varying from £10 to £100. In over 150 cases she had forged the signature of Lord Coleridge to her applications for money. Under her various aliases she had obtained money from clergymen, money-lenders, tradesmen, and people of means. Not only has one young lady whom Furneaux courted been driven mad on discovering the deception, but the wife of one of the victims, who advanced £3,000, has also been sent to an asylum. Another person, under the belief that the prisoner was Lord Clinton, paid with all his money and borrowed £1,000, in addition. The most remarkable case brought to light is that of a man named Fowell, a mechanical engineer, who had been imprisoned and utterly ruined by Furneaux's representations. He made her acquaintance while working at his own business in Birmingham in 1874, and lent her money. About the same time his uncle died, and left him an estate in Cheshire known as Burflow, on which there was a colliery. By representing herself as an heiress, and producing the forged letters from Lord Coleridge, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and others, Furneaux obtained from him between £500 and £600, and he supported her, and his wife waited upon her as a servant. In 1876 she offered to buy his property, and went to London, as she said, to consult Sir John Holker and to sell out stock to raise the money. She got from Fowell various documents relating to the property, and finally induced him to allow it to be sold by public auction. Though said to be worth £6,000, the estate was sold for £2,200, and when Fowell came to London to receive the money he was presented with a bill which showed him to be £7 in debt. He was so irritated that he assaulted the man who presented the account, and was bound over to keep the peace. Miss Furneaux then disappeared, and Fowell had to return to work as a journeyman. Four years later he traced Furneaux to Liverpool, and, after vain efforts to recover his money, he wrote her a strongly-worded letter, and was thereupon arrested on the charge of using threats, and committed for trial. At the trial a second letter of a very violent character was produced, all knowledge of which Fowell denied. He was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and was only liberated from gaol on Feb. 2. Including the time he was awaiting trial he was in prison fifteen months.

Many other remarkable circumstances connected with the career of Furneaux have been revealed. According to her mother's assertion the prisoner is the great-granddaughter of the Hon. John Butler, brother of Lord Lansdowne. Miss Furneaux is amazed at the magnitude of her daughter's frauds. So certain was she of the genuineness of the prisoner's statements as to being entitled to £30,000, besides vast estates, that just before the arrest she wrote to Lord Coleridge, whom she believed to be the trustee, with the view of inducing him to expedite the settlement of affairs. The following reply was received:—"St. Vincent Rocks Hotel, Clifton, Feb. 2, 1882.—Madam—I am sorry for your trouble, but I have no means of interfering, but have I any acquaintance with the business of your daughter?" A letter was sent to me from a person who said he held a paper from me promising to pay him a large amount of money. As I had nothing whatever to do with him, and had never signed a paper, I simply enclosed the letter to the Birmingham police, and that is all I know of the matter. Your obedient servant—Coleridge."

Mr Auerbach, a Liverpool money-lender, said he was duped under the belief at the time of the arrest that he would be repaid with interest. He has in his possession a large number of letters purporting to come from Lord Coleridge, many being replies to his own written inquiries. The letters always impressed him with the absolute necessity for observing secrecy, and all correspondence with those lords. He has correspondence with Miss Furneaux. He never knew her as Lord Arthur Palham Clinton, and had never seen her in male attire. She represented herself to him as a great heiress, and he stated that his faith in her representations is chiefly attributable to the influence of the Birmingham dupes, who assured him that his advances would be perfectly safe. Mr Screen, who has lost £6,000, and Bishop also told him that he

need not have the slightest fear. Mr Auerbach stated that for a long time he had been expecting an interview with Lord Coleridge, as he holds several letters in which his lordship is made to promise to grant him an audience as soon as possible. He was completely disarmed by the boldness with which every person was willing to find money for Miss Furneaux. One of the latest of the "Coleridge" letters is dated from Maidstone immediately after the trial of Lefroy. It says, "I am very pleased that I have just finished this laborious work, by the grace of God. I hope Miss Furneaux got off court. I told my son Barnard to get you a ticket." Another duty is Mr William Bravery, 85 Church Street, Deptford, who wrote to Mr Gotting's son, stating that he was also one of the victims, and was in possession of several letters awaiting Miss Furneaux, the adventuress. His daughter was servant to her for the past three years and a half, having come from London to take the situation. She always thought the woman's story about Lord Coleridge was true. She had never seen her in male attire. On many occasions she had seen her mistress smoking cigars and cigarettes. She did not know of the Lord Clinton affair until the arrest, though she knew that a man dressed in woman's clothes had once been in company of Miss Furneaux in Liverpool.

The prisoner's house (Gregson Street) is described as having been most lavishly furnished, the collection of old-china and ornaments being very valuable. Though she did not play, the prisoner had in her house a piano, a harmonium, and a musical "ship." She used to represent that Mr Gotting was her solicitor and Mr Benyon her solicitor's clerk. Musical evenings and suppers were of common occurrence at Gregson Street, the company being almost exclusively made up of victims. On the night before the arrest one of these "merry meetings," or "victims' suppers" was held. Everybody who knew the adventures described her as being the "life and soul" of a dinner-table, being able to talk on any subject which might arise. In the neighbourhood of Gregson Street she was looked upon as the "essence of charity," as she frequently gave shillings and half-crowns to the poor. Lord Coleridge and Lady Dickinson she informed her friends a few months ago were about to visit her, and to give them a "suitable reception" she had her house redecorated and obtained better furniture. "I must have everything quite new, he is so particular," was her remark, which extracted further sums from several ducats.

It is believed that Furneaux has a large amount of the proceeds of her marvellous frauds invested, and great efforts are being made to ascertain the places where the money has been placed. So far as the investigation of the case has proceeded, nothing which can give any clue has been found out; but the police state that several weeks will be required to read through the mass of correspondence found in the boxes of the adventures. One result of the investigation of the correspondence seized by the police has been so far to justify the man Gotting as to cause the authorities to intimate to him relatives that no further opposition will be offered to an application for his release on bail. His statement that he and all his relatives have been ruined by their confidence in the impudent finds ample corroboration in the vicious letters found in the possession of the female prisoner at Liverpool, and his release on bail will probably be speedily followed by his restoration to liberty and his exoneration from all complicity with the personation frauds. The charges of conspiracy will therefore fall to the ground, and Furneaux will be prosecuted for obtaining money by fraud, a sparrow hawk, or mynster?" His e'gad a kind o' lit'l git'l twinkl as he answered—"Waal, yass, that's a musketeer—many o' our musketeers weigh a pound!" Thinks I—"Sure enough, o'thing's big in this country, and gin an American midget is as big as a muckle brat's an insect, we'll stangs like aspwyckicks!"

Now dis I fand out the cause o' the miferid twinkle, for the insect was a dragon fly. The chapp telled a muckle leetle, but dootless his temptation to tell it was greater than he cud weel thole. That musketeer was nay muckle bigger than our Scotch midgets, but the bite is nay annoyin' that they eht to be ten times bigger. Gin ye has a musketeer in your bedroom ye needna try to sleep—his poos is as great. Ye might as well try to sleep wi' a kiskin' faek in the bad side ye.

At the other side o' the Gardens is the Public Park, and as I daurdest throt it a muckle brat's an insect, as I approw, flew over my head. A gentleman was passin' at the time, and I says—"Bog yer pardon, sir, but is that what ye ca' a musketeer?" His e'gad a kind o' lit'l git'l twinkl as he answered—"Waal, yass, that's a musketeer—many o' our musketeers weigh a pound!" Thinks I—"Sure enough, o'thing's big in this country, and gin an American midget is as big as a muckle brat's an insect, we'll stangs like aspwyckicks!"

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By this time I was fell tired, and as I had a letter o' introduction to Mr Brown—a third cousin o' my mother's—what was said to be a wealthy and important man, and wha wad likely help me to get a situation—I socht out his hoose, rang the bell, and was shown intil the drawin'-room. Mr Brown sune appeared, and treated me with the greatest kindness and ceevilicye. I feck, he g'd me a hairy Sooth welcome. I spent the wark o' the nicht wi'm, and

I gied back to his hoose the next day as he warkt to gie me a drive in his buggy. I can tell you I opened my iws an gay wide when his groan brocht it round to the front door—it was as different frae onything I had ever seen afore. It had four siml things o' wheels, and twa lang thin shafts, and as for the seat it was hardly visible to the naked e'e. At a distance the hale machine just mindit me o' a muckle otterape, and close inby the wheels were like eternaps wabs, wab wabs me stranger lookin' than an apin' spinnin' wheel. The springs seemed easi, but to a' appearance they wab as easy as an' as kindlin' as kindlin' as wab a' body's knee. The dasher was nay bigger than a' usual laddie's slate. After the description ye can fancy that there was a thint o' daylight sheeshin' through the thing. Think o' twa men trustin' their bams on the outside o' sic a like trap.

Well, we mounted, and the seat wab sae am' that it took it o' its might to hand us baith. Mr Brown said it wad be a muckle risk to a' appearance that he assaultit the man who presented the account, and was bound over to keep the peace. Miss Furneaux then disappeared, and Fowell had to return to work as a journeyman. Four years later he traced Furneaux to Liverpool, and, after vain efforts to recover his money, he wrote her a strongly-worded letter, and was thereupon arrested on the charge of using threats, and committed for trial. At the trial a second letter of a very violent character was produced, all knowledge of which Fowell denied.

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A SCOTCHMAN'S FIRST EXPERIENCE IN AN AMERICAN CITY.
(From a Scotch Paper.)

We had rather a stormy passage across the Atlantic, but as the wind was in our favour the feck o' the time we made good progress, and landit at Boston on the 10th September—ten days from Liverpool. After a snoddin' up mesel', I gaed awa' ashore wi' my portmanteau, but I hadna travelt ten yards frae the ship's side when I was stoppit by a weel dressed billy. Says he—"You cannot leave the wharf until your luggage is examined." This precaution was to prevent smuggling, for the Yankee Government charges tremendous duties on a kind o' imported goods. Well, I opened my portmanteau, and to my disgust, the billy gaed fumblin' helter-skelter thro' it—tumblin' in my claes o' theather ill a manufac'ur' manner, lookin' for tobacco or aneakin'. I was mad to see my guid Steamer coat and breeks tossed oot o' their faulds, and my dicky and handkerchief too! Weel, I gaed awa' ashore wi' my portmanteau, but I hadna travelt ten yards frae the ship's side when I was stoppit by a weel dressed billy. Says he—"You cannot leave the wharf until your luggage is examined." This precaution was to prevent smuggling, for the Yankee Government charges tremendous duties on a kind o' imported goods. Well, I opened my portmanteau, and to my disgust, the billy gaed fumblin' helter-skelter thro' it—tumblin' in my claes o' theather ill a manufac'ur' manner, lookin' for tobacco or aneakin'.

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A LADY says a good lawn dress should wash well. Doesn't a good laundry wash well?

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